

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, MAY 17. 1739

No. 1216.



AMONG those Virtues for which the ancient Inhabitants of this Island were famous, I know not any superior to that of *Hospitality*. This good Quality was so generally practised, that the Stranger met with Kindness and Refreshment even from the meanest Cottages, at the same Time that no Man thought his *Quality* great enough to exempt him from paying the utmost Respect in his Power to such as either Chance or Design brought within the Neighbourhood of his Residence. To such a Height was this Respect for *Hospitality* carried, that it swallowed up in a manner all meader Concerns, as it served to fix a Man's Character, to make him beloved amongst those with whom he lived, and to spread his Fame to the most distant Parts of the Kingdom. At this very Day, tho' our *Hospitality* is not to be compared with that of our Forefathers, yet, in Country Places, the Worth and Reputation of a Gentleman depends strongly upon his Housekeeping: If in that he is narrow, or even frugal, he will be but indifferently liked, if he had the Virtues of *Solon* or *Socrates*. On the other Hand, if he is but open and generous in this, great Allowances will be made him in other Things: For *Hospitality*, like *Charity*, covers a Multitude of Sins, and there is the highest Probability that he will be voted a good Man, at least by his Country Folk, who is sufficiently careful in the great Article of keeping up a good Table.

THE best Authors of Antiquity honour this Virtue, not only with abundant Praises, but with copious and magnificent Descriptions. How many Feasts are there in *Homer* and *Virgil*? What a Number of good Meals in honest *Chaucer*? All the *Oriental* Writers breathe the same Spirit. The first Thing in their Heroes is this Sort of Generosity, and the most remarkable Quality in themselves is the Power of doing Justice to it. Even in the Sacred Writings *Hospitality* is remarkably distinguished; and, as in other Respects, so in this, the Accounts we there meet with of the Entertainments made by *Abraham*, *Lot*, *Joseph*, &c. strike us with superior Pleasure as having nothing of that Pomp and Stiffness, and laboured Accuracy, which are generally visible in Passages of a like Kind in *Prophane Authors*. On this Account I suppose it is, that when modern Writers attempt to describe ancient Times, they never fail to dilate exceedingly on this Article, as is evident in the *Arcadia* of *Sir Philip Sidney*, and in the best *French Romances*. One may therefore boldly say, that *Hospitality* is a Virtue establish'd by common Consent. To say the Truth, the Wants of Mankind are so many, and so pressing in all Degrees of Life, that the Desire of supplying them, and of giving Pleasure and Delight, hath been, and is always like to remain, a Quality amiable and Praise-worthy. The Goods of Fortune never appear so well bestowed as when they fall into the Hands of one who seems to enjoy them only as a Trustee for others. Riches in the Hands of a Miser are not only envied but hated; whereas, whenever they fall to the Share of one who delights to make others participate in the good Things he receives from Providence, every new Acquisition he makes gives himself less Pleasure than it does the Publick. All who hear of it rejoice; the Disciples of a certain *French Wit* would say from a Principle of Self-Interest, because nothing can redound to such a Person but every Man is or may be the better for it. As Countries grow rich and flourishing, as their Inhabitants in their Manners grow more civil and polite, that Passion for *Hospitality*, which is so much commended by ancient Writers, wears off, not because Men are less generous, or worse-natur'd, but because an Increase of Conveniences renders indiscriminate entertaining of Strangers less necessary, and, consequently, less a Duty. But it can never so happen that this Virtue should be entirely banish'd; for tho' we remain no longer under an Obligation to make our Houses Inns, as was the Case of the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, yet are we still bound to exercise our *Hospitality* towards our Neighbours, our Acquaintances, our Relations, and especially such of these as stand in need of it, have been less happy either in their Birth or in their Affairs than our-

selves, and therefore both deserve and expect in this Circumstance to meet with Favour. These seem to be the proper Bounds of modern *Hospitality*, and, while they are observed, I think it may be safely said, that there is nothing more laudable in itself, or which is more likely to be esteemed so by the Bulk of Mankind.

BUT, notwithstanding all this, notwithstanding the Necessity, the Usefulness, and the Lustre of *Hospitality*, it may be certainly push'd too far; or, more properly, Men are in Danger of becoming vicious whilst they fancy they are exercising this Virtue. In order to have a just Idea of this Point, we must consider that *Hospitality* is a Virtue, as it a Mean between Covetousness and Profusion. The Niggard thinks all Things due to himself; the Man of excessive Generosity forgets that there is any thing due to him at all.

THAT I may not be censured for dealing too much in Generals, I think it may not be amiss to observe, that one principal Rule to be adhered to by him who would be truly hospitable is this; That in his manner of living he conforms exactly to his Circumstances; I do not mean by this, that however narrow they may be, a Man should look upon himself as free from all Regard for others; but, that in the Respect he pays to those who are not of his Family, he should never forget his Family; or, as many People have done, feast those and starve those. We admire the Frugality of the *Greek* and *Roman* Statesmen, who, at the same time that they directed the Affairs of great Nations, lived at Home, not only privately, but meanly; and we justly admire them, not because their Circumstances were narrow, but because they were not ashamed of the Narrowness of their Circumstances. In all Cases whatsoever, there is a Greatness of Mind in appearing what we are, and with respect to the Subject of which we are speaking; it is not Generosity, it is not a hospitable Temper, but Pride, and Vanity, and Self-Love, which prompts a Man to treat those who visit him in a manner no way suited to his Fortune; he would seem a greater Man than he is, and to do that he would run the Hazard of being less.

ANOTHER Maxim, which in Regard to *Hospitality* can never be dispensed with, is, the paying a proper Deference to those we entertain. There is no Necessity, even where our Circumstances will well afford it, to run into a large Expence for every Man who happens to pay us a Visit: If he is a Friend, he will be contented with what he finds, or with a very small Addition; if he is a Stranger, there seems to be no Reason why we should treat him better than ones Friend. I know this will be looked on as a very odd Maxim; but, I flatter myself, that it is a very just one. For all extraordinary Entertainments, all costly and regular Dinners, are made not so much to please the Company, as to display the Taste and Wealth of him who gives them; which cannot be very grateful to an ingenuous Mind. To Persons of superior Quality, to Men distinguished either by their Birth, or their Employments, there is in this, as well as in all other Things, a Respect due, from which it is not either reasonable or decent to depart. It is assuming a Familiarity which does not become us, even tho' we should know that the Person whom we entertain lives in a plain way at Home. His Commands indeed may free us from the Obligation we are under to his Quality, since, in such a Case, our Obedience is the fullest and properest Mark of our Respect.

I think I cannot conclude this Paper better than by adding the Characters of two Gentlemen of my Acquaintance, who differ widely in their Notions about *Hospitality*, and yet have each of them their Admirers. *Alciades* is now about Forty, was born to a large Fortune, and has lived not only to the Extent of it, but even above it: When he is Town, his House is continually crowded; he is a Patron to the Wits, a Friend to Men of Pleasure, who have got the better of their Estates, and the Acquaintance of every Man who has a Turn for Gaiety and Mirth; can sing a sprightly Song, and sit up till Day break: In the Country, he hunts, sets, shoots, and never sits down to Dinner but with a Circle of Country 'Squires; every Man who comes to his House is as much Master of it as himself; and their Servants live at the same Rate, and with as much Freedom as if

they were his own. This Way of living has created him a great Interest, and has given Mr. *Title Deed*, his Lawyer, a good Estate. My Neighbour, *Arifides*, hath now seen Threescore Years, of which Thirty-five have been spent exactly in the same Way: The Winter he employs in attending the Service of Parliament, and of his Friends; his Mornings are devoted to Business, he dines about Three cheerfully, and in the Company of Men of Sense and Letters; he dedicates his Evenings to his Family, and is generally a Bed by Eleven o'Clock; his Acquaintance are always welcome to him; such as are distressed are not only sure of a Dinner, but of the utmost Assistance in his Power, with a Silence that doubles all his Favours: In the Summer he resides at his Country Seat, where he receives his Neighbours with much Candour and Cheerfulness, but without sacrificing to them either his Time or his Constitution; he looks so carefully into his Affairs, that as on the one Hand he is seldom cheated, so on the other his Tenants are never oppressed; his Neighbours cannot command much Wine at his House, but they are sure of his Protection if they need it, and his Countenance and Assistance as often as they desire it: In a Word, he is as Affable as far as it is consistent with Justice, and as Generous as Prudence and a moderate Fortune will allow.

R. FREEMAN.

QUERIES put to the Author of the Paper called *Common Sense*.

1. Whether he, the Author of the said Paper, is not an Irish Papist?
2. Whether he was not the Author of *Mist's Journal*?
3. Whether he was not the Author of *Fog's Journal*?
4. Whether, though he was the Author of both those Journals, he did not expressly assert in the first Paper that he published under the Title of *Common Sense*, that he never appear'd in Print before?
5. Whether he is not a common, mercenary, hackney Scribler, who writes for Bread? and whether he has, or ever had, a Shilling in his Life, but what he gets by carrying on that infamous Trade?

A Mail arriv'd Yesterday from France, with the Paris Letter of Saturday last, which says, that the King, who went that Day with all his Ministers to Versailles, order'd all the Archbishops and Bishops who were then at Paris, to the Number of 17, to repair to their respective Dioceses, to relieve the Poor, who are in a starving Condition, by reason of the Dearthness of Bread and Bread Corn.

They write from Liege, that last Saturday se'night two or three more of the Rioters were executed; and that others are likewise to be exemplarily punish'd, who were indirectly the Promoters of the Rising, either by carrying off the Corn brought to Market before other People could be accommodated with it, or by keeping their Granaries lock'd up in order to enhance the Price of it.

A Letter from Smyrna, dated the 30th of March N. S. is arriv'd at Leghorn, which says, that the Rebel Sare Bey Oglu continues block'd up in the Castle to which he retir'd, and that he is no longer in a Condition to disturb Natolia.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Durham, May 11. Last Tuesday was married at Bow Church Sir Robert Eden, Bart. to Miss Davison, a Lady of great Merit, Beauty, and Fortune: The Ceremony was perform'd by the Rev. Dr. Eden, one of our worthy Prebendaries. We have had publick Rejoicings throughout the City on this Occasion.

Hexham, May 10. Yesterday our Races began, when four Horses started for the Plate of Fifteen Pounds, which was won by Mr. George Carr's Grey Horse Plunder. And this Day three started for the Galloway Plate of Ten Guineas, which was won by Mr. Charleton's Bay Mare Grave Lady.

Newcastle, May 10. Last Week, at our General Quarter Sessions, the Price of Carriage of Goods was settled, according to Act of Parliament; and a London Carrier was fin'd 5l. for charging and receiving above 2d. per lb. for bringing Goods from London.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, May 11. On the 4th, arrived the Mary, Macartney, from Lisbon: On the 5th, the Industry, Harris, from Newfoundland; and the Expedition, Talco, from London: On the 7th, the Sarah, Dalton, from Genoa: On the 10th, sailed the Orontes, Peters; the Telemachus, Austin; and this Day the William and Mary, Etherington, for Alexandria.

Cadiz, May 4. N. S. On the 28th ult. arrived the Pretty Betty, Hawkins; and the Prince Frederick, Wolfe, from Gibraltar; and the Mary, Mackerel, from Pool: On the 29th, the Charming Peggy, Weston, from Lisbon; and on the 3d Instant, the St. John, Forball, from London: On the 27th ult. sailed the Margaret, Miln, for the North; the Rothmay, M'Bernethy, for Seville; and the Italian Merchant, Smithson, for Cape Fear: On the 30th, the Patience, Bodin, for Madeira.

Lisbon, May 9. N. S. On the 3d arrived the Success, Allen, from Youghall: On the 4th the Garland Man of War, Capt. Watson, in 7 Days from the Downs: On the 5th the Queen of Portugal, King, from London: On the 7th the Frances and Ann, Cox, from Maryland; the John and Elizabeth, Manning, from Newcastle; and the Leopard, Tracey, from Morlaix: On the 8th the Enterprize, Skinner, from Nantz; and the Robert and Elizabeth, Clark, from Newcastle. On the 3d sailed the Anna Maria, Scott, for Cadiz; the Elizabeth, Cunningham, for the Straights; and the Expedition, Clier, for Fal-mouth: On the 4th the Expedition, Barker, for Hamburg; the Mafr, Smith, for London; the Bee, Burford, for Ditto; the Union, Timberman, for Hamburg; the St. Cecilia, Stewart, for London; and the Charming Molly, Oliver, for Oporto: On the 7th the Catherine, Conner, for Cork; the Antelope, Morris, for London; the Neighbours, Hunter, for Newcastle; the Bachelors Delight, Wisheart, for Middleburg; the Hopewell, Giles, for Padflow; and the Hardwick, Offering, for Aveiro: On the 8th the Ann, Mallony, for Cork: On the 9th the Pretty Packy, Cox, for the Straights; the William and Mary, Deaman, for Newfoundland; the Betty, Bodden, for Holland; the Dolphin Man of War, Lord Beauclerk, for the Straights; the Garland Man of War, Capt. Watson, for Ditto; and the Success, Muerhead, for the North. Remain the Eltham, Lord Augustus Fitz-Roy, and the Chatham, Capt. Edmund Strange, British Men of War.

Elfenor, May 16. N. S. Since my last the following Matter have arrived, viz. On the 13th, the Charles Hales, from London for Dantzick; Henry Murgatroyde, from Hamburg for Stockholm: On the 14th, the Ezekiel Hubbard, from Riga: On the 16th, William Mitchel, from Dantzick, both for London.

The outward bound sailed Yesterday with the Wind at S. E. which continued till this Day, and then it came to the S. W. so that those bound for the Baltick are also sailed.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, May 9. Sailed the London Merchant, Dick, for London. Arrived the George, Dallas, from Gotenburg; and the —, Bunkle, from Bilbao.

Falmouth, May 12. Yesterday came in the Abraham, Lawson, from London for Lisbon; the Mary, Boyd, from Southampton for Dublin. Remain the Prince Frederick and the Expedition Packets for Lisbon; and the Eagle Packet for the Groyne. Wind S. W.

Pel, May 14. Sailed the Sea Adventure, Cooper, of Scarborough for Lynn; and the Westons Adventure, Weston, for Newfoundland. Came in the Endeavour, Henning, from Newcastle; and the John, Edmonds, from Newfoundland. Wind E.

Cowes, May 14. On the 12th, came in the Mary, St. Lee, of and for this Place from Honflour. Put back by contrary Winds, the Foxhunter, Haynes, from Amsterdam for the Straights. Sailed the Speedwell, Finch, from Aylesmouth for Lisbon: On the 13th, sailed the Andrew, Barrett, from Theneriff for Guernsey and Hamburg; the Foxhunter, Haynes, for the Straights; the Nassau, Burn, from London for Africa; the Ebenezer, Affmundsten, from Dram for a Market; and the Mary, Roberts, of and from Guernsey for Lymington: On the 14th, came in the Owners Goodwill, Perry, of and for this Place from Honflour. Sailed the Hope, White, from Bremen for Carolina. Wind S. E.

Deal, May 15. Wind E. N. E. The Men of War and Sloops as in my last remain. Arrived this Morning, the Prince William, Johnson, from Antigua.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Gurlington, Watts, from London; and the Sheppard, —, from Bristol, at Loango the 24th of January last.

The Orley, Beach, from St. Christopher's at Portsmouth.

The Elizabeth, Taylor, at St. Christopher's; the Elizabeth, Duce, at Barbados; the Parham Clubb, Davis, at Antigua; and the Gloucester, Biols, at Nevis, all from London.

The Princess Ann, Townsend; the Post Boy, Lyddon, from Africa; and the Charles, Stuart, from Georgia, are arrived at St. Christopher's.

L O N D O N.

The Farnley, Duckett, from Lisbon, is arrived at Shorcham, who says, that on the 14th of May N. S. in the Afternoon, arrived in the Tagus the Fleet from the Rio de Janeiro, consisting of 2 Men of War and 10 Merchant Ships, having been 107 Days on their Passage.

We hear that his Majesty has declar'd his Intention to reside at Hampton Court for the Remainder of the Summer, and that Orders are issued out for preparing and getting in Reading the said Palace for the Reception of his Majesty and the Royal Family, who we hear will remove thither soon after the Holydays.

Last Tuesday in the Afternoon a middle aged Man was found hanging to a Tree by Newington Green in the Parish of Islington: He had on a Black Waistcoat, a new Pair of Shoes, and a clean Shirt; and now lyes expos'd to publick View in Islington Church-yard.

We have an Account from Newcastle under Line in the County of Stafford, that Mr. John Burne, an eminent Attorney of that Town, has erected a new Chapel on Handley Green, in the Parish of Stock upon Trent, and has endow'd the same with 40 l. per Ann. the said Parish being of great Extent and very populous.

A Russian Frigate is arrived in the River, having on board several Bales of rich China, Tapestry Hangings, &c. a Present from the Czarina to his Majesty.

General Gore, who has been very dangerously ill at his Seat at Leatherhead in Surry, is not dead as was reported, but is judged in a fair way of Recovery.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	06 12	06 40

Bank Stock 142.	India 168 1-half.	South Sea 99
1-4th. Old Annuity 111 3-8ths.	New ditto 111	1-4th Three per Cent. 105 1-8th.
Seven per Cent. Loan 110.	Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-4th.	Royal Assurance 100 1-4th.
London Assurance 12 1-half.	African 13 1-half.	India Bonds 61. 6s.
Premium. South Sea ditto, 21. 2s.	Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 17s. 6d.	Premium. Salt
Tallies 1-half to 1 1-half Premium.	English Copper 31. 5s.	Welsh ditto 15s.
Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 per Cent. Premium.	Three per Cent. ditto 3 4ths per Cent. Discount.	Million Bank 121 1-half.

General Post-Office, May 12. 1739.

WHEREAS several Bills and Notes have been taken upon the Person who lately robb'd the Western Mail, and are now in the Hands of the Justice of the Peace who committed him to Exeter Gaol, The Post Master General thinks it necessary to acquaint the Publick, that any Person or Persons who expected or have had an Account of Bills to be sent them by the said Mail, may hear of them at the General Post-Office.

By Order of the Post-Masters General.

J. D. BARBUT, Secretary.

Custom-house, London, May 5, 1739.

For S A L E,

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 16th and Thursday the 17th of May 1739. at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Days, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room at the Custom-House, London, several Parcels of Bobs and Green Tea, Coffee, Brandy, Rum, Geneva and Tobacco, clear of all Duties; and also several Casks of refused Wines to be distill'd into Brandy, or made into Vinegar. And on Thursday the said 17th of May will be sold some East-India Goods, prohibited to be worn here, which must by Law be exported. To be seen at the King's Warehouse on Monday the 14th, Tuesday the 15th of May Instant, from Eight to Twelve in the Forenoon, and from Three to Five in the Afternoon, and in the Mornings before the Sale, where Catalogues will be delivered.

This Day is published,

THE Attorney's Practice in the Court of King's Bench: Or, An Introduction to the Knowledge of the Practice of that Court, as it now stands under the Regulation of several late Acts of Parliament, Rules and Determinations of the said Court. With Variety of useful and curious Precedents in English, settled or drawn by Council; and a compleat Index to the Whole.

By a Gentleman of the Inner-Temple.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon between the Temple Gates in Fleetstreet.

Where may be had,

1. The last Edition of Coke's Reports, in 7 vols. 8vo. in English.

2. The Second Edition of Sir John Kelyng's Report.

3. Instructions for Clerks and Practisers in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. The 2d Edition. And great Variety of Law Books, New or Second Hand.

In a few Days will be publish'd,

Laws relating to the Poor, from the 43d of Elizabeth, to the 3d of King George the 2d, with the Cases in the Court of King's Bench, upon the several Clauses in them. In a Method entirely new. By ROBERT FOLEY, Esq; Barrister at Law.

This Day is Published,

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OR, NATURE DISPLAY'D. Being Discourses on such Particulars of Natural History as were thought most proper to excite the Curiosity and form the Minds of Youth. Containing what belongs to the Heavens, and the Relations of the several Parts of the Universe with the Wants of Man.

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Where may be had, lately published in Octavo and Twelves, The Three first Volumes, illustrated with near 100 Copper Plates.

N. B. The Fourth Volume in Twelves will be published this Week.

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AN Historical Account of the Original and Nature, as well as The Law of DEVICES and REVOCATIONS.

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To Persons of either Sex

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, or other NERVOUS DECAYS.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES,

PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprising Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments, might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon find all Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more; and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard Drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enscathed Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

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